

By Mr. BARCLAY: A bill (H. R. 11780) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11781) granting an increase of pension to Fannie M. Lorain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11782) granting a pension to Cornelia P. Dowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 11783) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Soule—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 11784) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo C. Grout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 11785) granting an increase of pension to William C. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 11786) granting an increase of pension to Morris Tyson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. FOCHT: Petition of camp of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, of McAllisterville, Pa., favoring abrogation of the Russian extradition treaty—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRONNA: Petitions of business men of Fessenden and Balfour, N. Dak., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HANNA: Petition of citizens of New Rockford, N. Dak., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry B. Combs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Petitions of the Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Company and the Nassau Bank of New York, against corporation amendment to H. R. 1438—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 23, 1909.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.
The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last was read and approved.

YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$25,000 for the completion, classification, and appraisement of the lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation, etc. (S. Doc. No. 135), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$15,000 for defraying the expenses of the next meeting of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property to be held at Washington, D. C., in May, 1910 (S. Doc. No. 136), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF NEW MEXICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the laws of the council and house journals of the thirty-eighth legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, 1909, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 11570) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, preliminary to the motion I am about to make, to modify the

unanimous-consent agreement which provides that the Senate shall adjourn for three days at a time until the conference report is ready. I am about to move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next. I ask unanimous consent that the unanimous-consent agreement be modified so that that motion may be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. CULBERSON. Let the request be stated again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is that the unanimous-consent agreement be modified so that an adjournment may be taken from to-day until Monday rather than until Tuesday.

Mr. CULBERSON. Is there any special reason that necessitates a session on Monday rather than Tuesday, I will ask the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. KEAN. I think there is, I will say to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CULBERSON. We shall probably have the report of the conference committee then?

Mr. KEAN. I so understand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the order is so modified.

Mr. KEAN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not think we have the power to modify the unanimous-consent agreement, but I think the unanimous-consent agreement very clearly is not modified by the request of the Senator from New Jersey. The unanimous-consent agreement provides that the Senate shall adjourn for three days at a time until the conference report is ready. If the conference report were ready at this moment we could adjourn until to-morrow. If it is likely to be ready on Monday we can adjourn until Monday. I merely wanted to say this, because I object very strongly to modifying the unanimous-consent agreement. I do not think it can be done.

Mr. KEAN. Personally, I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts, but I thought I ought to make the statement before I made a motion to adjourn until Monday.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Good Roads Committee of New York City, N. Y., praying that crude asphalt be placed on the list of articles to be admitted into the United States free of duty, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the International Longshoremen's Association at Galveston, Tex., favoring the construction of a channel 26 feet in depth from Buffalo to Duluth, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the retention of the sections incorporated in the proposed tariff bill prohibiting the use of coupons, etc., in the tobacco trade, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of Amersfort Council, No. 129, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the adoption of the so-called "Overman amendment" to the pending tariff bill increasing the capitation tax of immigrants from \$4 to \$10, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Clothiers' Exchange of Rochester, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of Schedule K, known as the "woolen schedule," to the pending tariff bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of George H. Gray, of Brooklyn, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed tax on corporations, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed amendment to the pending tariff bill providing for an excise tax of 2 per cent upon the net incomes of certain classes of corporations, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition of Meridian Sun Council, No. 542, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Tidal, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the immigration of all Asiatics into the United States except merchants, students, and travelers, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DICK. I present a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, from the Chamber of Commerce of Youngstown, Ohio, remonstrating against the admission of iron ore free of duty. I ask that the telegram be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

[Telegram.]

HON. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

The Youngstown Chamber of Commerce earnestly protests against the admission of iron ore free of duty. We strongly urge the Senate rate, which will bring large and increasing revenues to the Government and incidentally protect our great and growing iron and steel industries.
THE YOUNGSTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By J. G. BUTLER, Jr., President,
C. W. GILDEN, Secretary.

Mr. DICK. I ask that a number of these telegrams received by me against the admission of iron ore free of duty be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The telegrams are as follows:

HON. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

We protest against the admission of iron ore free of duty as detrimental to our interest and to the government revenue.
BRIER HILL IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate:

Rate of less than 25 cents per ton on iron ore would be injurious to all Lake Superior iron-ore interests. We favor rate proposed by Senate Finance Committee. Kindly give same your support.
CASTLE MINING COMPANY,
D. Z. NORTON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Understand there is some danger of less rate being established on iron ore than that recommended by Finance Committee of Senate. We strongly oppose any reduction from the 25-cent rate. Trust you will use all the influence you have to uphold the rate proposed by Senate.

OGLEBAY NORTON & Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

Senator CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

We do not think it fair to the central west to admit ore free or put scrap iron less than pig iron. We do not want our business transferred to eastern seaboard; besides, pig iron sells now about same price east of Allegheny Mountains as west. We favor Senate bill, which we regard as fair.

HANGING ROCK IRON COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

We wish to enter our protest against putting iron ore on the free list. The reduction from 40 cents per ton to 25 cents per ton will amply carry out the promises of the Republican party platform, and miners and mine labor are entitled to protection under that platform.

FRANK BILLINGS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Any reduction from 25-cent rate on iron ore, proposed by Senate committee, would be disastrous to our interests. Kindly give Senate rate your best support.

BRISTOL MINING COMPANY,
L. B. MILLER, Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We are strongly in favor of a rate of 25 cents per ton on iron ore. We hope that you will give this your active support.

RESERVE MINING CO.,
S. K. HINE, President.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The iron-ore and contingent interests will best be served by a rate of not less than 25 cents per ton on iron ore. Please support this rate.

MONTREAL MINING CO.,
J. H. WADE, President.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

It would be disastrous to make any further reduction on iron ore than already proposed by Senate Finance Committee. Hope you will strongly oppose proposals for further reduction.

FT. HENRY MINING CO.,
D. Z. NORTON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We are strongly opposed to any reduction from the rate proposed on iron ore by Senate Finance Committee. Please do all you can to uphold the 25-cent rate.

BRULE MINING CO.,
D. T. CROXTON, President.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

Senator CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

Trust you will protest vigorously against free iron ore and favor Senate bill. It would be unjust and inconsistent with the protective principle to make ore free.

THE CLEVELAND CLIFFS IRON CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

Senator CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

Free iron ore would be decidedly unfair to an important constituent industry of the iron and steel trade and inconsistent with the principle of protection. The Senate bill lowered iron ore sufficiently to comply with Republican party platform. Trust you will protest vigorously.

IRON CLIFFS CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We strongly favor 25-cent rate of duty on iron ore. Please oppose any reduction from the Finance Committee rate.

COMMONWEALTH IRON CO.,
E. W. OGLEBAY, President.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 19-20, 1909.

Senator CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

Regret to hear renewed probability reducing iron-ore tariff below 25 cents. This would be a great injustice and a hardship. I hope you will strongly protest against it.

WM. G. MATHER, President.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 21, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

We earnestly suggest that the Senate bill rate on iron ore be given your most careful consideration. We believe that the admission of this commodity free will work an unwarranted hardship upon the iron and steel manufacturers of this section.

COLUMBUS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 21, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

We recommend that a duty of not less than 25 cents per ton be placed on iron ore, and earnestly urge your cooperation toward this end.

COLUMBUS COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 21, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned operators of native Ohio iron-ore mines convinced that admission of iron ore free of duty will work irreparable damage to their business, most earnestly protest against the adoption of a less rate than that mentioned in the Senate bill.

SOUTHERN OHIO PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 20, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

We wish to enter our protest against putting iron ore on the free list. The reduction from 40 cents per ton to 25 cents per ton will amply carry out the promise of the Republican party platform, and miners and mine labor are entitled to protection under that platform.

THE TOD STAMBAUGH COMPANY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Senator CHARLES DICK,
Washington, D. C.:

We are largely interested in the development and production of iron ore in northern and central New York State and have large investments which will be seriously affected if iron ore is put on the free list. Ore has already had a reduction of 37½ per cent from the Dingley rates, and we strongly urge that Senate rate of 25 cents per ton be retained.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY,
E. A. S. CLARKE, President.

Mr. DICK. I also request that a letter from ex-Governor Harris, a representative farmer of my State, be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the letter was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

EATON, OHIO, July 19, 1909.

HON. CHARLES DICK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The farmers of Ohio are not in favor of free raw material; especially is this true in regard to wool and hides. These articles are finished products so far as the farmers are concerned, and they sincerely believe they are entitled to protection. They are very much in earnest in regard to these items and believe they are entitled to a square deal.

Sincerely hoping that their wish will be granted in the matter, I am,
Very truly, yours,

A. L. HARRIS.

CATALOGUE OF THE SENATE LIBRARY.

Mr. SMOOT, for the Committee on Printing, reported the following order, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Ordered, That 150 copies of the Catalogue of the Senate Library be printed and bound in cloth, and that the usual number be not printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FRYE:

A bill (S. 2955) to construct and place a light-ship near Monhegan Island, entrance to Penobscot Bay, Maine; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2956) granting an increase of pension to John A. Farmer;

A bill (S. 2957) granting an increase of pension to John Charles;

A bill (S. 2958) granting an increase of pension to Peter Hahncke;

A bill (S. 2959) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Townsend;

A bill (S. 2960) granting an increase of pension to William H. Strehlow;

A bill (S. 2961) granting an increase of pension to Matthew M. Salisbury; and

A bill (S. 2962) granting an increase of pension to Evelyn Dutton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOURNE:

A bill (S. 2963) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Waldrip (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEPEW:

A bill (S. 2964) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PERKINS:

A bill (S. 2965) to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 2966) to modify and amend the mining laws of the United States in relation to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

A bill (S. 2967) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Juneau, in the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I think the custom has been, in the case of bills of that kind, to refer them to the Committee on Territories. We have always had jurisdiction of everything of that kind.

Mr. PERKINS. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair, without objection, will change the reference to the Committee on Territories, although the Chair is informed that heretofore bills such as this have usually been referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Waiving that, the Chair will refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Without making any quarrel with the Chair's sources of information, I advise the Chair otherwise.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. PERKINS:

A bill (S. 2968) to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2969) to create, establish, and enforce a miner's labor lien in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 2970) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Topping; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN:

A bill (S. 2971) granting an increase of pension to David A. Cole (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2972) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Jenner (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2973) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Parish; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 2974) for the relief of the legal representative of James Taylor, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2975) granting a pension to George Rodney Burt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2976) granting a pension to Katherine E. Kemble (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2977) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hood (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS:

A bill (S. 2978) for the relief of Charles W. Johnston, administrator of Lydia Johnston; and

A bill (S. 2979) for the relief of heirs or estate of William R. Tatum, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARTER:

A bill (S. 2980) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bozeman, in the State of Montana; and

A bill (S. 2981) to provide for the erection of a public building at Livingston, in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

AMENDMENTS TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HEYBURN submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and the House a sum equal to one month's pay, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$1,659.23 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company for carrying the mail during the years 1906 and 1907, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$1,800 for pay of Indian agent at Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and the House a sum equal to one month's pay, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DEPEW submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$205,614.37 to pay the judgment of the Court of Claims in the cause of J. M. Ceballos & Co. v. United States, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the classification and appraisal of the lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CLAPP (for Mr. CURTIS) submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,000 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cause the enrollment of the Winnebago Indians to be made as provided by law, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also (for Mr. CURTIS) submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete the classification and appraisal of the lands of the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and the House a sum equal to one month's pay, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R. 11570), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and ordered to be printed.

JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (H. R.

11570), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Insert at the end of the first paragraph relating to the District of Columbia:

"That the act approved March 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto section 4, as hereinafter provided:

"Sec. 4. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the juvenile court, concurrently with the criminal court, to hear and determine all cases arising under this act."

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Washington Star and likewise a letter from the district attorney of the District to the Attorney-General on the subject-matter contained in the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is as follows:

THE JUVENILE COURT.

[From the Washington Star, July 21, 1909.]

It is unfortunate that an opportunity does not offer for the immediate amendment of the law creating the juvenile court in this District to cure the defect discovered by Justice Stafford in his ruling upon the West case. According to his decision, the juvenile court has no jurisdiction over the case of a person accused of nonsupport; consequently, unless Judge Stafford's decision is overruled by the court of appeals, the juvenile court will be compelled to abandon a work which has proved of the greatest value. Under the juvenile-court practice nonsupport cases have been tried quietly and effectively. Delinquent husbands have been placed on parole and warned that they are given a chance on condition of improvement in their habits or their relations toward their families. They are required to report from time to time to the police officers at the station houses, who become the agents for the payment of money for the support of wives and children. Judge De Lacy, in a letter to Chairman SMITH, of the House District Committee, states that at the present time fully \$1,000 is paid weekly for the maintenance of families under this system, money that would be utterly lost to good uses under the old method of punishing for nonsupport, and probably under the prospective method of criminal-court treatment in accordance with the Stafford decision.

Chairman SMITH's amendment, which he has unfortunately been unable to press to conclusion in the House, proposes to restore to the juvenile court the jurisdiction over such cases which had been generally assumed as belonging to it under the terms of the act of establishment. While it is possible that the court of appeals may reverse the Stafford decision, the uncertainty of such a conclusion warrants the adoption of the surer method of legislative amendment. The United States district attorney concurs in the movement to secure the restoration of this jurisdiction, pointing out the peculiar adaptation of the juvenile-court machinery to the handling of this class of cases and at the same time noting the fact that for a considerable portion of each year the criminal court, to which jurisdiction is transferred by the Stafford decision, has but a single judge available for the trial of all classes of cases, and delays are consequently inevitable. In the case of a delinquent husband promptness of remedy is necessary to prevent suffering.

In view of the excellent record scored by the juvenile court in handling the nonsupport evil on the preventive plan, this jurisdiction should surely be restored with the least possible delay.

JUNE 25, 1909.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that an effort be made to obtain from Congress, at the earliest possible date, an act amending the act of March 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance, by any person, of his wife or of his or her minor children in destitute and necessitous circumstances, so as to confer upon the juvenile court (created by the act of March 19, 1906) jurisdiction to hear and determine cases under this act, and I inclose herewith a form for such a proposed bill.

This amendment is desired on account of two recent decisions of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, one in the case of United States v. Leo S. West, at Law, No. 51481, which was a case of a writ of certiorari issued to the juvenile court to determine whether or not the juvenile court has jurisdiction over a case involving the desertion by a husband of his wife, where there were no children. This office, together with the corporation counsel's office of the District of Columbia, appeared on behalf of the United States, and argued that the act of March 23, 1906, under which this prosecution originated in the juvenile court, conferred jurisdiction upon the juvenile court, because it was an act in pari materia with the class of cases which had already been intrusted to the juvenile court by the act of March 19, 1906. The supreme court of the District of Columbia, acting through the Hon. Wendell P. Stafford, decided that the juvenile court had no jurisdiction of a case in which a wife was deserted by her husband where there were no children, under this act of March 23, 1906.

There was another case argued and submitted in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. This is the case of Otto Linaweaver, habeas corpus No. 488. The petition was filed to release Otto Linaweaver from the workhouse of the District of Columbia, and in the petition it was alleged that the warrant of commitment of the juvenile court, under which the said Linaweaver was committed, was null and void. Said Linaweaver was serving the sentence in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for failure to support his wife and minor child, under the age of 16 years, to wit, of the age of 1 year, as provided in the act of March 23, 1906. Chief Justice Clabaugh has announced in this case that his opinion will follow the decision of Judge Stafford in the case just cited of Leo S. West, and that he will discharge Otto Linaweaver from the custody of the superintendent of the workhouse, on the ground that the action of the juvenile court was without authority.

These two decisions strip the juvenile court of jurisdiction under the act of March 23, 1906. I have applied for a special appeal to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia from the order in the case of Leo S. West, and as soon as Chief Justice Clabaugh has signed an

order in the case of Otto Linaweaver I will appeal also from his decision in that case.

It seems to me almost self-evident that Congress intended that the juvenile court should have jurisdiction over this class of offenses provided for in the act of March 23, 1906. The machinery provided for by Congress for the juvenile court is one peculiarly adapted for handling this class of cases, and there is now collected and disbursed in the juvenile court over \$1,000 a week from delinquent husbands and fathers. It would be a most unfortunate occurrence were this court to be deprived of that class of cases, which it has handled most satisfactorily up to the present time.

Respectfully,

DANIEL W. BAKER,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

LAND WARRANTS TO DELAWARE INDIANS.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I present a paper signed by Richard C. Adams and representing that he is a Delaware Indian, a citizen of the United States and of the Cherokee Nation, relative to the granting of land warrants as bounties to the Delaware Indians. I move that the paper be printed as a document (S. Doc. No. 134) and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. CLAPP. I present a paper read before the Southern States Association of Agriculture and other agricultural workers at Columbia, S. C., October, 1907, by Hon. Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, on "Cooperation in Agriculture." I ask that the paper be referred to the Committee on Printing, with a view to having it printed as a document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so referred.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I ask the indulgence of the Senate a moment to proffer a request.

An impression seems to have been created in some quarters that, in their action on the tariff bill, which is now in conference, the Democrats of the Senate have commonly and seriously divided among themselves and have often voted with the protectionist majority. How unfounded this is, when the whole subject is considered, is fully and clearly disclosed by a statement which I will present without reading, taken from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, of the votes cast on the more important amendments which were proposed and on the final passage of the bill.

With the exception of the votes on iron ore, coal, lumber, and hides, the Democratic vote was practically a unit, and on hides it was virtually a unit when coupled with the proposition that leather, boots, and shoes should also be placed on the free list. On the income-tax amendment to the bill the Democratic vote was unanimous, and on oil, tea and coffee, print paper and wood pulp it was substantially so. Still more significant and important, on all subjects of the bill which particularly and more directly affect the consuming masses and the cost of living, such as crockery, cutlery, glassware, sugar, household goods generally, agricultural implements, blankets, flannels and hats, leather, boots and shoes, iron and steel and their products, including cotton ties, cotton manufactures, wool and manufactures of wool, in fact, on all articles affected by the tariff which enter into the daily needs of the people, the Democratic vote was in effect unanimous and was for much lower duties than those which were adopted.

It was upon Democratic initiative, moreover, that sulphate of ammonia, Paris green and London purple, oleostearin, and cotton bagging were placed on the free list in the Senate bill, which are the principal benefits to farmers and fruit growers in the bill, and it was also due to Democratic initiative that the tax on tea and coffee was stricken from the maximum provision of the Senate measure.

With this general explanation of its scope and effect, I ask that the statement to which I have referred may be inserted in the RECORD without reading as a part of my remarks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Votes on amendments to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, etc., reported to the Senate from the Committee on Finance April 12, 1909.

MAY 7.

Paragraph 179. Lead-bearing ores of all kinds, 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein. (Committee amendment.)

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 53 (1 Democrat), nays 19 (all Democrats), not voting 19.

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

MAY 10.

Paragraph 180. Lead dross, lead bullion, etc., 2½ cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipe, etc., 2½ cents per pound.

Mr. CUMMINS moved to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out the words "two and one-eighth" and insert "one and seven-eighths;" so as to read: "1½ cents per pound."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 35 (10 Republicans), nays 44 (1 Democrat), not voting 12.
Mr. BEVERIDGE moved to amend the paragraph (189) by striking out the committee amendment and inserting the words "All the foregoing, 2 cents per pound."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 37 (11 Republicans), nays 45 (all Republicans), not voting 9.
So Mr. BEVERIDGE's amendment was rejected.

MAY 13.

Paragraph 115½ (committee amendment). Iron ore, including man-ganiferous iron ore, etc., 25 cents per ton.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 61 (18 Democrats), nays 24 (14 Republicans), not voting 6.
So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

MAY 14.

Paragraph 118. Bar iron, etc.
Mr. CUMMINS offered the following amendment to the paragraph: Paragraph 118, page 33, line 7, after the word "section," it is proposed to strike out "six-tenths" and insert "five-tenths;" and in line 11, after the words "duty of," to strike out "four-tenths" and insert "three-tenths."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 35 (11 Republicans), nays 42 (1 Democrat), not voting 14.
So the amendment of Mr. CUMMINS was rejected.
To the same paragraph Mr. McLAURIN offered the following amend-ment:

"Trace chains, log chains, plows, plow stocks, etc., when imported into this country, shall be exempt from the payment of duty."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 22 (all Democrats), nays 52 (1 Democrat), not voting 17.

MAY 18.

Paragraph 151. Razors, etc.
Mr. STONE moved to strike out that part of the committee amendment beginning with the word "razors," on page 50, line 11, and ending with the words "ad valorem," in lines 17 and 18, and to insert the follow- ing:

"Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than \$1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at \$1.50 per dozen and less than \$3 per dozen, \$1 per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at \$3 per dozen or more, \$1.75 per dozen and 20 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 36 (9 Republicans), nays 43 (all Republicans), not voting 12.
So Mr. STONE's amendment was rejected.
Mr. BACON moved to strike out the paragraph (151) and insert the following:

"Penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, etc., razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, 40 per cent ad valorem.
"Scissors and shears, etc., 30 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 28 (2 Republicans), nays 51 (all Republicans), not voting 12.
So Mr. BACON's amendment was rejected.
Paragraph 153. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', etc., knives, etc.

Mr. BACON moved to strike out the paragraph (153) and insert the following:

"Table, butchers', carving, cooks', etc., knives, etc., 30 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 23 (all Democrats), nays 53 (all Republicans), not voting 15.
So the amendment of Mr. BACON was rejected.

MAY 19.

Paragraph 195. General basket clause of the metal schedule.
Mr. DOLLIVER offered an amendment to make the clause read:
"Articles or wares not specially provided for in this section, com- posed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel," etc.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 30 (9 Republicans), nays 40 (all Republicans), not voting 21.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

MAY 24.

Paragraph —. Lumber.
Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama to the amendment proposed by Mr. McCUMBER, which was to strike out paragraphs 197, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, and 205 in Schedule D; also strike out all of paragraph 708, free list, after the word "planking," and insert in lieu thereof "and all kinds of lumber, timber, laths, shingles, pickets, pal- ings," etc., "and all other lumber not specially provided for."

To which Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama offered the following amend-ment:
"Nothing contained in this act shall prevent the admission free of duty of the following articles: Lumber of all kinds, laths, shingles, doors," etc.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 13 (all Democrats), nays 64 (10 Democrats), not voting 14.
So the amendment of Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama to the amendment of Mr. McCUMBER was rejected.

The following vote was had on the amendment of Mr. McCUMBER referred to above:
Yeas 25 (15 Republicans), nays 56 (17 Democrats), not voting 10.
So Mr. McCUMBER's amendment was rejected.

MAY 27.

Paragraph 213. Sugar.
Mr. BRISTOW moved to strike out of the committee amendment the words "and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 36 (11 Republicans), nays 47 (2 Democrats), not voting 8.
So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRISTOW also offered an amendment to the same paragraph to strike out the word "ninety" and insert "eighty-two and one-half," so as to read: "One cent and eighty-two and one-half hundredths of one cent per pound."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 32 (6 Republicans), nays 53 (2 Democrats), not voting 6.
So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was rejected.

JUNE 5.

Paragraph 313. Cotton cloth, etc. (p. 97, line 24), valued at not over 7 cents per square yard, not bleached, etc., "1 cent per square yard." (First committee amendment.)

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 41 (2 Democrats), nays 30 (10 Republicans), not voting 20.
So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.
Second committee amendment to paragraph 313, page 98, line 6, after the word "yard" and the semicolon, insert: "Valued at over 7 and not over 9 cents per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard," etc.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 39 (2 Democrats), nays 28 (10 Republicans), not voting 24.
So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.
The next amendment of the committee to paragraph 313 was, on page 98, line 21, after the word "yard" and the semicolon, insert: "Valued at over 9 and not over 11 cents per square yard," etc.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 39 (2 Democrats), nays 29 (10 Republicans), not voting 23.
So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

JUNE 7.

Paragraph 313. Committee amendment to amend the amendment on page 109, line 5, by striking out after the word "counted" and re-m-inder of paragraph, and inserting:

"In the ascertainment of any and all the particulars or descrip- tions upon which the duties, cumulative or other, imposed upon cot- ton cloth are made to depend, the entire fabric and parts thereof and all the threads of which it is composed shall be included."

Upon which the following vote was had:
Yeas 41 (2 Democrats), nays 26 (9 Republicans), not voting 24.
So the amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Paragraph 321. Cotton cloth, etc.
Mr. DOLLIVER moved to amend the paragraph on page 111, line 3, after the word "yard" to strike out the remainder of the paragraph.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 32 (11 Republicans), nays 38 (1 Democrat), not voting 21.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

JUNE 9.

Paragraph 372. Wools advanced from a scoured state, etc. (which had been previously agreed to).

Mr. DOLLIVER moved to reconsider and offered a substitute for the committee paragraph; which was rejected by the following vote:
Yeas 29 (8 Republicans), nays 42 (1 Democrat), not voting 20.

JUNE 10.

Paragraph 373.
Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following amendment: Strike out the com- mittee paragraph and insert the following:

"373. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 27½ cents per pound on the wool con- tained therein; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 38½ cents per pound on the wool contained therein; and, in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 35 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 31 (9 Republicans), nays 43 (1 Democrat), not voting 17.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 374. Cloths, knit fabrics, etc.
Mr. DOLLIVER moved to strike out the committee paragraph and in- sert the following:

"384. Cloths, knit fabrics, etc., made wholly or in part of wool, etc., valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 33 cents per pound on the wool contained therein; valued above 40 cents per pound, 44 cents per pound, etc.; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 50 per cent ad valorem; *Provided*, That all manufactures in part of wool not spe- cially provided for in this schedule, when composed in chief value of a material other than wool, shall be subject to the rate at which the same would be chargeable under this section if composed wholly of the material thereof of chief value, and in addition thereto shall be subject to a duty of 44 cents per pound on the wool contained therein."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 30 (9 Republicans), nays 42 (1 Democrat), not voting 19.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOLLIVER also offered the following as a substitute for para- graph 374:

"Woolen or worsted cloths, woolen or worsted shawls, etc., valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound, and in addi- tion thereto 35 per cent ad valorem; valued above 60 cents per pound, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 30 (9 Republicans), nays 43 (1 Democrat), not voting 18.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 375. Blankets, and flannels for underwear, etc.
Mr. DOLLIVER offered a substitute in lieu of paragraph 375.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 31 (9 Republicans), nays 43 (1 Democrat), not voting 17.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOLLIVER also proposed to strike out paragraph 375 and insert the following as a new paragraph:

"375. Flannels, blankets, and hats, etc., valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound; valued at above 30 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound; valued above 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound; and in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles, 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at above 60 cents per pound, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 29 (9 Republicans), nays 43 (1 Democrat), not voting 19.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 376. Women's and children's dress goods, etc.

Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following in lieu of paragraph 376:
"376. Women's and children's dress goods," etc., "valued at not more than 20 cents per square yard, 11 cents per square yard and 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 20 cents per square yard, 11 cents per square yard and 35 per cent ad valorem; *Provided*, That on all the foregoing weighing over 4 ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as is imposed by this schedule on cloths."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 30 (9 Republicans), nays 41 (all Republicans), not voting 20.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 379. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, etc.

Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following in lieu of paragraph 379:
"379. Webbing, gorings," etc., "any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material," etc., "50 cents per pound on the wool contained therein, and in addition thereto 60 per cent ad valorem," etc.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 32 (9 Republicans), nays 43 (1 Democrat), not voting 16.
So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 370. Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, 10 cents per pound. Mr. DOLLIVER offered the following amendment to be placed at the end of the paragraph:

"Provided, That in no case shall the duty upon wools, wool wastes, nolls, or any of the articles in the previous paragraphs of this schedule exceed 60 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 27 (9 Republicans), nays 39 (1 Democrat), not voting 25.

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

Paragraph 365. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class, 12 cents per pound. (Which had been previously agreed to.)

Mr. DOLLIVER moved to reconsider, and proposed to strike out the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"365. The duty upon all wool and hair of the first and second classes shall be based upon the shrinkage," etc.: "if shrinking 65 per cent or more, 11 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 65 per cent and not more than 55 per cent, 13 cents per pound; if shrinking less than 55 per cent and not more than 45 per cent, 16 cents per pound," etc.

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 21 (9 Republicans), nays 37 (1 Democrat), not voting 33.

So Mr. DOLLIVER's amendment was rejected.

JUNE 11.

Yarns made wholly or in part of wool.

Mr. BACON offered an amendment to the paragraph, which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas 21 (all Democrats), nays 50 (all Republicans), not voting 20.

Mr. BACON also offered sundry amendments, which were rejected by the following vote:

Yeas 20 (all Democrats), nays 50 (1 Democrat), not voting 21.

Paragraph 375. Blankets, flannels, etc.

Mr. GORE moved that the paragraph be reconsidered and offered the following amendment to come in at end of paragraph: "Provided, however, That in no case shall the duty on blankets exceed 75 per cent ad valorem," on which the following vote was had:

Yeas 29 (7 Republicans), nays 43 (1 Democrat), not voting 19.

So Mr. GORE's amendment was rejected.

SCHEDULE K.

On motion of Mr. CUMMINS to recommit Schedule K to the Finance Committee, with instructions to again consider the same and report a schedule as follows:

1. With the duties on wool unchanged.

2. With the so-called "compensatory duties" to the woolen manufacturer that will measure the difference in price and provide reasonable profit, etc.

3. A further duty on imported woolen manufactures, etc.

The following vote was had:

Yeas 8 (all Republicans), nays 59 (16 Democrats), not voting 24.

So Mr. CUMMINS's motion was not agreed to.

JUNE 16.

Paragraph 471d. Philippine duties, etc.

Mr. FLETCHER offered the following amendment to the paragraph: Page 1, line 5, strike out the colon after the word "countries," and add the words "except as provided by existing law now in force;" and strike out the remainder of the substitute, so that it will read:

"471d. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries, except as provided by existing law now in force."

Upon which the following vote was had:

Yeas 26 (5 Republicans), nays 43 (all Republicans), not voting 22.

Paragraph 190. Zinc.

Mr. STONE offered the following amendment: After the figures "190," numbering the paragraph, strike out the remainder of the paragraph and insert:

"Zinc in blocks or pigs," etc., "shall be admitted free of duty."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 16 (all Democrats), nays 49 (all Republicans), not voting 26.

JUNE 17.

Paragraph 409. Writing, letter, note paper, etc.

Mr. BRISTOW offered the following amendment to the proposed substitute of the committee for paragraph 409:

On line 11, page 165, strike out "three" and insert "two," so that it will read "2 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 27 (10 Republicans), nays 35 (all Republicans), not voting 29.

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was rejected.

JUNE 18.

Paragraph 405. Printing paper, etc.

Mr. BROWN offered the following amendment: In paragraph 405, page 157, in lines 20, 21, and 22, it is proposed to strike out the following words: "Valued at not above 2½ cents per pound, one-tenth of 1 cent per pound."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 29 (4 Republicans), nays 52 (all Republicans), not voting 11.

Mr. ALDRICH, on behalf of the committee offered the following amendment: On page 157, line 21, in paragraph 405, strike out "one-tenth" and insert in lieu thereof "two-tenths," so as to read:

"Valued at not above 2½ cents per pound, two-tenths of a cent per pound."

To which Mr. LA FOLLETTE offered the following amendment: In line 22, page 157, after the word "pound," insert the following: "Provided, That this rate shall be effective until July 1, 1912, after which time the rate shall be one-tenth of 1 cent per pound."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 31 (9 Republicans), nays 44 (2 Democrats), not voting 17.

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment was rejected.

On the amendment of Mr. ALDRICH (on behalf of the committee) the following vote was had:

Yeas 44 (1 Democrat), nays 32 (8 Republicans), not voting 16.

JUNE 22.

Paragraph 447½. Hides, etc.

Mr. STONE offered the following amendment to the paragraph: "Leather made from the hides of cattle; boots and shoes made of leather," etc., "all the foregoing shall be admitted free of duty."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 26 (4 Republicans), nays 48 (1 Democrat), not voting 18.

JUNE 23.

Paragraph 197. Lumber, etc.

Mr. McCUMBER moved to amend the substitute of the committee by striking out the words "and 50 cents," in line 4 of the amendment, so that it will read:

"Sawed lumber, not specially provided in this section, \$1 per thousand feet board measure."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 26 (15 Republicans), nays 44 (11 Democrats), not voting 22.

So Mr. McCUMBER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCUMBER offered the following amendment to the amendment of the committee: In line 8, to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-five," so as to read:

"For one side so planed or finished, 25 cents per 1,000 feet board measure."

In line 11 strike out "seventy-five" and insert "fifty," so as to read, "50 cents per 1,000 feet board measure;" in line 12, and line 1 on page 2, strike out the words "one dollar and twelve and a half cents" and insert in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five cents;" and after the word "grooving," in line 2, page 2, strike out the word "or" and insert "75 cents; for;" and in line 3 strike out the words "fifty cents," so as to read "\$1 per thousand feet," so as to make the amendment read:

"For one side so planed or finished, 25 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; for planing or finishing on one side and tonguing and grooving or for planing and finishing on two sides, 50 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; for planing or finishing on three sides, 75 cents per 1,000 feet board measure; for planing and finishing on two sides and tonguing and grooving, 75 cents; for planing and finishing on four sides, \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 30 (17 Republicans), nays 49 (10 Democrats), not voting 13.

So Mr. McCUMBER's amendment to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

Paragraph 424. Coal, bituminous and shale, 60 cents per ton, etc.

Mr. McCUMBER moved to amend the proposed amendment by striking out the word "sixty," after the word "shale," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "forty."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 28 (12 Democrats), nays 45 (35 Republicans), not voting 19.

So the amendment of Mr. McCUMBER to the amendment of the committee was rejected.

JUNE 24.

Paragraph 448. Leather, etc.

Mr. ALDRICH, on behalf of the committee, offered the following amendment to paragraph 448: On page 179, line 21, strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 32 (all Republicans), nays 24 (8 Republicans), not voting 36.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 448. Leather, etc.

Mr. BRISTOW offered the following amendment as a substitute for paragraph 448:

"Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted," etc., "shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty: *Provided*, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which levies an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table, on which the following vote was had:

Yeas 33 (all Republicans), nays 23 (6 Republicans), not voting 36.

So Mr. BRISTOW's amendment was laid on the table.

JUNE 25.

Paragraph 116. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, etc.

Mr. CUMMINS offered the following amendment to the paragraph:

On page 32, line 18, after the word "ferromanganese," strike out the words "wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel," and the comma; also, after the word "ton," strike out the semicolon and the remainder of the paragraph, so as to read:

"Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, and ferromanganese, \$2.50 per ton."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 28 (11 Republicans), nays 42 (4 Democrats), not voting 22.

So the amendment of Mr. CUMMINS was rejected.

Mr. CUMMINS also offered the following amendment to the same paragraph:

In paragraph 116, page 32, line 19, strike out "\$2" and insert "\$1," so as to read "\$1.50 per ton."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 26 (12 Republicans), nays 45 (6 Democrats), not voting 21.

So the amendment of Mr. CUMMINS was rejected.

Paragraph 37½. Petroleum, etc.

Mr. PENROSE offered the following amendment as an additional paragraph:

"Paragraph 37½. Petroleum, crude, one-half cent per gallon,"

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 34 (1 Democrat), nays 40 (18 Republicans), not voting 18.

So the amendment of Mr. PENROSE was rejected.

JUNE 26.

Paragraph 651½. Plows, etc. (free list).

Mr. BACON proposed to insert the following paragraph in the free list, to be designated as paragraph 651½—

"651½. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, etc.: *Provided*, That articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 26 (3 Republicans), nays 45 (all Republicans), not voting 21.

Paragraph 472½ (free list). Lumber, etc.

Mr. DAVIS moved to insert the following in the free list as an additional paragraph:

"472½. Sawed boards, planks, deals, all other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, basswood, and all sawed lumber of every kind, whether dressed or undressed, finished or unfinished, shall be admitted free of duty."

On which the following vote was had:

Yeas 18 (11 Republicans), nays 37 (5 Democrats), not voting 37.

So the amendment of Mr. DAVIS was rejected.

Paragraph 349. Bags or sacks, etc.
Mr. JONES moved to insert the following amendment at the end of the paragraph:
"Except jute grain bags, known commercially as standard calcutta, 22 inches by 32 inches grain bags, which shall be admitted free of duty."
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 25 (10 Republicans), nays 33 (1 Democrat), not voting 34.
So the amendment of Mr. JONES was rejected.

JUNE 28.

Paragraphs 116, 118, 119, 124, 125, 129, 134, and 160. Iron and iron products.
To each of which Mr. CUMMINS offered amendments.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 31 (10 Republicans), nays 40 (1 Democrat), not voting 21.
So the amendments of Mr. CUMMINS were rejected.
Paragraph 583½. Hoop or band iron, etc., for cotton ties.
Mr. CULBERSON offered the following amendment to be added as a new paragraph on the free list:
"583½. Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity."
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 31 (10 Republicans), nays 38 (all Republicans), not voting 23.
So Mr. CULBERSON'S amendment was rejected.

JULY 2.

Corporation-tax amendment. The following vote was had on the amendment of Mr. ALDRICH to the substitute proposed by Mr. LODGE to the income-tax amendment:
Yeas 45 (all Republicans), nays 31 (7 Republicans), not voting 16.
So the amendment of Mr. ALDRICH to the substitute of Mr. LODGE was agreed to.
Mr. ALDRICH offered the foregoing amendment as a substitute for the amendment proposed by Mr. BAILEY.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 45 (all Republicans), nays 31 (7 Republicans), not voting 16.
So Mr. ALDRICH'S substitute for Mr. BAILEY'S amendment was agreed to.
Mr. BACON offered the following amendment to the substitute.
The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert at the conclusion of the first paragraph of section 4:
"Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation or association organized and operated for religious, charitable, or educational purposes, no part of the profit of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, but all of the profit of which is in good faith devoted to the said religious, charitable, or educational purposes;
"Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to incorporations or associations of fraternal orders or organizations designed and operated exclusively for mutual benefit or for the mutual assistance of its members;
"Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any insurance or other corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of its members in which there are no joint-stock shares entitled to dividends or individual profit to the holders thereof.
"Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation or association designed and operated solely for mercantile business, the gross sales of which do not exceed \$250,000 per annum."

On the motion of Mr. ALDRICH to lay the amendment on the table the following vote was had:
Yeas 42 (all Republicans), nays 32 (8 Republicans), not voting 18.
So Mr. BACON'S amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.
Mr. BACON also offered the following amendment to the amendment:
"9. That every corporation, joint-stock company and association, and every person in the United States holding the bonds, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation or association organized under the laws of either the United States or of any State or Territory of the United States shall, upon the right to hold and possess said bonds and to collect the principal and interest of said bonds, be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to 2 per cent upon the annual interest payable upon said bonds.

"That every corporation, joint-stock company and association having outstanding bonds upon which interest is payable annually, semiannually, or quarterly, or at less intervals of time, shall on the 1st day of October of each year make out and transmit to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which said corporation, company, or association shall be situated a report of the said outstanding bonds, the denominations of said bonds, the aggregate amount of the same, the rate of interest payable on the same, and the dates when said interest is due and payable, which report shall be transmitted forthwith by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It shall further be the duty of every such corporation, company, and association when such interest becomes due and payable to deduct and retain the proportion of said amount payable to each of the holders of said bonds, the amount of excise tax payable by said bondholder under the provisions of this section, and to thereafter pay the same to the said collector of internal revenue under the rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and the receipt of the said collector of internal revenue for the said amounts thus paid to him by said corporation, company, or association shall be received by said bondholder, to the extent named therein, in payment of the amount due upon the bond or bonds so held by him."

And on the motion of Mr. ALDRICH to lay the amendment on the table the following vote was had:
Yeas 41 (all Republicans), nays 34 (8 Republicans), not voting 17.
So Mr. BACON'S amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.
On the corporation-tax amendment as amended the following vote was had:
Yeas 59 (15 Democrats), nays 11 (8 Republicans), not voting 22.
So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

JULY 3.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.

Mr. ALDRICH moved to insert, on page 224, after line 16, the following as section 2:
"The provisions of the dutiable list and the free list of this section shall constitute the minimum tariff of the United States," etc.

Mr. CULBERSON offered the following amendment to the proposed section:

On page 4, line 4, after the word "required," insert the following:
"Not exceeding seven, no more than four of whom shall belong to any one political party, who shall each receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 17 (1 Republican), nays 43 (1 Republican), not voting 32.
So Mr. CULBERSON'S amendment to the amendment was rejected.
Mr. GORE offered section 4 of the Dingley Act as a substitute for section 2 of the pending proposition.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 16 (3 Republicans), nays 39 (all Republicans), not voting 37.
So Mr. GORE'S amendment was rejected.
Mr. DOLLIWER offered the following amendment to the amendment:
At the end of line 2, on page 4, insert the following:
"A commission is hereby created and established in the Treasury Department, to be known as the 'customs commission,' etc."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 23 (11 Republicans), nays 28 (1 Democrat), not voting 41.
So Mr. DOLLIWER'S amendment was rejected.

The following vote was then had on the amendment offered by Mr. ALDRICH:
Yeas 36 (all Republicans), nays 18 (4 Republicans), not voting 38.
So the amendment of Mr. ALDRICH was agreed to.

JULY 5.

S. J. R. 40. To amend the Constitution of the United States relative to the income-tax provision, etc.

Mr. BAILEY offered the following amendment to the resolution: In line 5, strike out the word "legislatures" and insert the word "conventions."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 30 (6 Republicans), nays 46 (1 Democrat), not voting 16.
The following vote was then had on the joint resolution:
Yeas 77, not voting 15.
So the joint resolution was passed unanimously.

JULY 7.

CORPORATION-TAX AMENDMENT.

Mr. BAILEY offered an income-tax measure as a substitute for the amendment.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 28 (5 Republicans), nays 47 (all Republicans), not voting 17.
So Mr. BAILEY'S amendment was rejected.
Mr. BACON offered the following as an amendment to the section:
At the end of the section add the following:

"Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any corporation or association designed and operated solely for mercantile business, the gross sales of which do not exceed \$150,000 per annum."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 27 (6 Republicans), nays 45 (all Republicans), not voting 20.
So the amendment of Mr. BACON was rejected.
Mr. NEWLANDS offered the following amendment to the section: On page 371, after the word "association" and the comma in line 14, strike out all down to and including the words "District of Columbia," at the end of line 21, and insert:

"Engaged in the business of refining oil or sugar, or in the manufacture of any commodity included in the dutiable list of this act, whose gross receipts exceed \$250,000 per annum."

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 46 (1 Democrat), nays 24 (4 Republicans), not voting 22.
So the amendment submitted by Mr. NEWLANDS was laid on the table.

Mr. McLAURIN submitted an amendment to the section and Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 46 (all Republicans), nays 24 (4 Republicans), not voting 22.
So Mr. McLAURIN'S amendment was laid on the table.

JULY 8.

CORPORATION-TAX PROVISION.

Mr. BACON, on behalf of Mr. CLAY, offered an amendment to the corporation-tax provision to tax stock-exchange and bucket-shop transactions, which amendment Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay on the table.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 44 (1 Democrat), nays 34 (11 Republicans), not voting 14.
So Mr. CLAY'S amendment was laid on the table.

TOBACCO AMENDMENT.

Mr. DANIEL offered an amendment to the tobacco amendment.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 24 (all Democrats), nays 53 (all Republicans), not voting 15.

So Mr. DANIEL'S amendment was rejected.
The following vote was then had on the tobacco amendment increasing taxation:

Yeas 52 (all Republicans), nays 25 (all Democrats), not voting 15.
So the amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 637. Oils, etc.

Mr. CURTIS offered the following amendment to the paragraph:
At the end of the paragraph, on page 232, add the following: "Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum exported from the United States there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said petroleum so imported one-half of the duty imposed by such country: Provided further, That importers of crude petroleum shall not be entitled to the drawback provisions of this act."

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 44 (2 Democrats), nays 31 (9 Republicans), not voting 17.
Mr. STONE proposed the following, to be added as a new paragraph to the free list:

"Paragraph 581. Hides, etc., boots and shoes," etc.
Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 45 (1 Democrat), nays 28 (7 Republicans), not voting 19.

So Mr. STONE'S amendment was laid on the table.
Mr. BURTON offered the following amendment, to be inserted in the free list as a new paragraph:
"Paragraph 493½. Asphaltum and bitumen, crude, if not dried or otherwise advanced in any manner."

Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.

On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 37 (1 Democrat), nays 29 (9 Republicans), not voting 26.
So Mr. BURTON's amendment was laid on the table.
Mr. BACON offered the following, to be added as a new paragraph to the free list:
"Paragraph 583½. Hoop or band iron, etc., for baling cotton or any other commodity."
Mr. ALDRICH moved to lay the amendment on the table.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 43 (all Republicans), nays 31 (6 Republicans), not voting 18.
So Mr. BACON's amendment was laid on the table.
Schedule K. Wool and manufactures of.
Mr. LA FOLLETTE offered sundry amendments to the schedule.
On which the following vote was had:
Yeas 33 (9 Republicans), nays 45 (1 Democrat), not voting 14.
So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendments were rejected.
The following vote was then had on the bill (H. R. 1438):
Yeas 45 (1 Democrat), nays 34 (10 Republicans), not voting 13.
So the bill was passed.

ACCOUNTS OF POSTMASTERS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. BRADLEY. I desire to offer a resolution. I believe it is out of order to have action on it at this time. By unanimous consent I ask that it may lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky submits a resolution, which he asks may be read and lie on the table. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 69), as follows:

Senate resolution 69.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have audited and reported for payment to the Senate the salaries of those who served as postmasters at post-offices in the State of Kentucky in biennial terms between July 1, 1864, and June 30, 1874, whose names and periods of service appear in applications before 1887 on file in the department, the salary of each former postmaster to be stated for each specified term of service by commissions and box rents, as shown by the registered returns of each former postmaster on file in the sixth auditor's office, and to show the exact excess of the salary by commissions and box rents over the salary paid in every case where the paid salary is 10 per cent less than the salary by box rents and commissions; and to comply in all respects with the public order of the Postmaster-General of February 17, 1884, for stating such salary accounts of former postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury the better to comply with this resolution the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to turn over to the sixth auditor all the data now in his hands pertaining to each and every such claim.

Mr. CARTER. I think that the resolution, relating to the accounts of the Post-Office Department, should be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The request of the Senator from Kentucky was that the resolution should lie on the table.

Mr. CARTER. To that I have no objection, but I make the suggestion now that after the matter shall have rested on the table such time as the Senator from Kentucky may desire, I shall insist that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. KEAN. I will say to the Senator from Montana that the Committee on Claims have had those claims before them for a great many years.

Mr. CARTER. I recall a series of accounts involving a very wide range of inquiry concerning post-office matters, reaching back to about 1860. It is a very complicated affair, and it will require careful attention before any action is taken by the Senate looking to a requirement of the statement of accounts by the President.

Mr. KEAN. I agree with the Senator from Montana.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will lie on the table.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 11570. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 26, 1909, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23, 1909.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS.

William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Director of the Thirteenth Decennial Census.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

Charles R. Crane, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to

China, vice William Woodville Rockhill, appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from July 18, 1909, vice Capt. Samuel S. O'Connor, who died on that date.

INFANTRY ARM.

Capt. George B. Duncan, Fourth Infantry, to be major from July 19, 1909, vice Maj. Wallis O. Clark, Second Infantry, retired from active service on that date.

First Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain from June 12, 1909, vice Capt. Alden C. Knowles, Thirtieth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps on that date.

First Lieut. William A. Kent, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain from June 25, 1909, vice Capt. Frank R. Lang, Second Infantry, appointed judge-advocate and retired from active service on that date.

First Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain from June 28, 1909, vice Capt. Chase Doster, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed as quartermaster on that date.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, Thirtieth Infantry, to be captain from July 19, 1909, vice Capt. George B. Duncan, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George A. Lynch, Seventeenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 12, 1909, vice First Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, Twenty-ninth Infantry, retired from active service, to take effect on that date.

Second Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 12, 1909, vice First Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 25, 1909, vice First Lieut. William A. Kent, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 28, 1909, vice First Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 1, 1909, vice First Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed in the Ordnance Department on that date.

Second Lieut. Elvid Hunt, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 19, 1909, vice First Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Augustus F. Fechteler to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1909, vice Capt. John B. Collins, retired.

Commander Albert G. Winterhalter to be a captain in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1909, vice Capt. Dennis H. Mahan, retired.

Lieut. Commander George F. Cooper to be a commander in the navy from the 16th day of June, 1909, vice Commander Francis H. Sherman, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Josiah S. McKean to be a commander in the navy from the 18th day of June, 1909, vice Commander William S. Hogg, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Andrew T. Long to be a commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1909, vice Commander Herbert O. Dunn, promoted.

Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn to be a lieutenant-commander in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1909, vice Lieut. Commander Edward H. Durell, promoted.

Surg. Lloyd W. Curtis to be a medical inspector in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1909, vice Medical Insp. Averley C. H. Russell, retired.

Passed Asst. Surg. Allen E. Peck to be a surgeon in the navy from the 12th day of June, 1909, vice Surg. William H. Bucher, deceased.

Passed Asst. Surg. Charles G. Smith to be a surgeon in the navy from the 1st day of July, 1909, vice Surg. Lloyd W. Curtis, promoted.

Asst. Naval Constructor Henry M. Gleason to be a naval constructor in the navy from the 4th day of March, 1909, upon the completion of eight years' service in present grade.

Asst. Naval Constructor Guy A. Bisset to be a naval constructor in the navy from the 28th day of January, 1909, upon the completion of eight years' service in present grade.

The following-named ensigns in the navy to be assistant naval constructors in the navy from the 19th day of July, 1909, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:.

Whitford Drake,

Harry G. Knox, and

Lew M. Atkins.

First Lieut. Raymond B. Sullivan to be a captain in the United States Marine Corps from the 7th day of June, 1909, vice Capt. Leof M. Harding, retired.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

William S. Smith to be postmaster at Fort Deposit, Ala. Office became presidential January 1, 1909.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles Q. Rideout to be postmaster at San Leandro, Cal., in place of Franch P. Church, resigned.

NEBRASKA.

H. P. Nielsen to be postmaster at Lexington, Nebr., in place of Walter H. Andrews, resigned.

NEW YORK.

Justin B. Andrews to be postmaster at Massena, N. Y., in place of Melvin J. Stearns, resigned.

OHIO.

Adolphus Baker to be postmaster at Amherst (late North Amherst), Ohio, in place of Adolphus Baker. To change name of office.

Howard J. Warner to be postmaster at Jefferson, Ohio, in place of Frank Fortune, resigned.

WASHINGTON.

W. P. Ebris to be postmaster at Spokane, Wash., in place of Millard T. Hartson, resigned.

J. D. Stage to be postmaster at Blaine, Wash., in place of George D. C. Pruner, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 23, 1909.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

Charles R. Crane to be minister to China.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

James H. Anderson to be United States marshal for the district of Utah.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Thomas E. Olsgard, to be register of the land office at Minot, N. Dak.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. William Edward Reynolds to be a senior captain.

First Lieut. Claude Stanley Cochran to be a captain.

First Lieut. Charles Ernest Johnston to be a captain.

Second Lieut. Philip Wales Lauriat to be a first lieutenant.

Third Lieut. Joseph Raoul Besse to be a second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. Edward Joseph Donohue to be a second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. James Pine to be a second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. Michael John Ryan to be a second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. Warner Kieth Thompson to be a second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. William Francis Towle to be a second lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from July 14, 1909.

Master Gunner Lucien Helm Taliaferro.

Sergt. Harold Hubert Bateman.

CAVALRY ARM.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. John Charles Fremont Tillson, jr.

Pvt. Paul Christopher Raborg.

INFANTRY ARM.

Corp. Vernon George Olsmith.

Master Gunner Ralph Ernest Jones.

Pvt. Earle Marian Chant.

Master Gunner John Schorn Singleton.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

James A. Kelly, at Beaumont, Cal.

Oscar H. Tetzlaff, at McKittrick, Cal.

GEORGIA.

Siegfried Schwarzwelss, at Waynesboro, Ga.

IDAH0.

James H. Huling, at Spirit Lake, Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

Frank W. Anderson, at Donovan, Ill.

Edward F. Shaffer, at Grayslake, Ill.

KANSAS.

Charles W. Yoder, at Haddam, Kans.

MISSOURI.

James R. Dyer, at Ash Grove, Mo.

NEW JERSEY.

Ralph G. Collins, at Barnegat, N. J.

Michael McDermott, at Allendale, N. J.

Edmund Maples, at Oradell, N. J.

George F. Renear, at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Harry B. Ridgeway, at Pemberton, N. J.

NEW YORK.

Matthew McManus, at Orangeburg, N. Y.

Frederick W. Woolsey, at Milton, N. Y.

OHIO.

William R. Thomas, at Niles, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cameron Boak, at Hughesville, Pa.

John H. Dunn, at Parkesburg, Pa.

T. Dean Ross, at Williamsburg, Pa.

Annie K. Stadden, at Glen Campbell, Pa.

TENNESSEE.

Frank J. Nunn, at Brownsville, Tenn.

Charles Shelley Wortham, at Tullahoma, Tenn.

TEXAS.

Lee H. Meyer, at Rosenberg, Tex.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 23, 1909.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D.

The Journal of Tuesday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in a speech made a map of Australia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent, in the publication of remarks he has heretofore made, to print a map of Australia. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to know just what the request is.

The SPEAKER. The request of the gentleman from Michigan is, in connection with remarks that he has heretofore made before the House, to print a map of Australia.

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand, that is a matter which is referred to the Joint Committee on Printing, and the House has no jurisdiction over the subject. The law gives the right to the Joint Committee on Printing. There being no Joint Committee on Printing at the present time, the matter is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Printing when a joint committee does not exist; and the Senate committee has stated in the Senate that they would not consent to any of these requests.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Illinois that the Chair is under the impression that the law provides in a condition like unto this that the Senate Committee on Printing shall exercise the administrative functions of the joint committee.

Mr. MANN. That is the statement that I have just made; and the further statement that the announcement has been made in the Senate that the Senate committee would not, for the present, consent to the insertion of any maps in the Record.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that is not the information I have received—on the contrary—

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, let us have order. It is impossible to tell what the request is.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that that is not the information which I have received from one who is high up in this matter. On the contrary, I was told that the proper course was to get unanimous consent. Of course if that is not the proper way, I want to find what is the proper way. If that is to get it through the Joint Committee on Printing, I am perfectly willing to seek to get it that way.